MANIPUR GAZETTE

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OFFICE OF THE JIRIBAM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, JIRIBAM, MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION

Jiribam, the 31st March, 2022

No. 6/JMC/BYE-LAWS /2012- : Whereas, this Council vide Notification No. 6/JMC/BYE-LAWS /2012-121 dated 30th January, 2020 had notified draft **"the Jiribam Municipal Solid Waste Management Bye Laws 2019"** in the Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No. 367 dated the 31st January, 2020 for inviting claims, objections or suggestions from general public by giving a period of 15 (Fifteen) days from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Whereas, no objections or suggestions have been received by the Council from any person on the said draft before the expiry of the period so specified.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 211 (1) and (2) read with Section 212 of the Manipur Municipalities Act 1994 (Act 43 of 1994), as confirmed by the Government vide letter no. 7/39/020-DIR(MAHUD) dated the 21st March, 2022 , the Jiribam Municipal Council, hereby makes the following bye-laws namely:

"The Jiribam Municipal Solid Waste Management Bye laws 2019".

M. SURJIT SINGH,
Executive Officer,
Jiribam Municipal Council,
Jiribam, Manipur.

Jiribam Municipal Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, 2019

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 209 (XXVI) of the Manipur Municipality Act, 1994 and in order to implement the provisions made in the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, the Jiribam Municipal Council, hereby makes the following bye-laws for management of solid waste, namely: -

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. **Short title and Commencement**

 i. These bye-laws may be called the Jiribam Municipal Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, 2019.
 ii. They shall come into force upon approval by the elected board/empowered standing committee of the Jiribam Municipal Counciland with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Applicability:** These bye-laws shall be applicable within the territorial limits of Jiribam Municipal Council (hereinafter referred to as 'JMC').

3. **Definitions:**

1) In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:-

a) "Act" means the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994;
b) Agency/ Agent means any entity/ person appointed or authorized by Municipality to act on its behalf for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, collection of charges/ fines, etc.
c) "Authorised Waste Collector" means an occupier approved by the prescribed authority to collect; receive; store; transport; dispose and related operations in accordance with these rules and the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board, as the case may be;
d) "Biodegradable waste " means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simplerstable compounds;
e) "Bio-methanation" means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbialaction to produce methane rich biogas;
f) "Bulk waste generator" means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;
g) "Bye-laws" means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.
h) "Collection" means lifting and removal of solid waste from source of waste generation, collection points or any other location;
i) "Combustible waste" means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc;
j) "Competent Authority" means the Executive Officer of JMC or any person authorized by him.

k) "Composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
l) "Community Waste Storage Bin "means any storage facility set up and maintained by Town Council or collectively by owners and/or occupiers of one or more premises for storage of solid waste in a segregated manner on the roadside/in premises of any one of such owners/occupiers or in their common premises as authorised by the competent authority;
m) "Construction and Demolition waste" shall have the same meaning as defined under Rule 3(l)(c) of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules, 2016;
n) "Co-processing" means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500k/Cal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;"
o) "Decentralized processing" means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
p) "Delivery" means handing over any category of solid waste to worker of JMC or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed by JMC for taking delivery of such waste or depositing it in any vehicle provided by JMC or by any other authorized agency or licensed by JMC to do so;
q) "Disposal" means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
r) "Domestic hazardous waste" means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
s) "Door to door collection" means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments , offices , institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;.
t) "Dry waste" means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc.;
u) "Extended producer responsibility" (EPR) means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;
v) "Fine" means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or bye- laws;
w) "Household Sanitary Waste" means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, adult nappies, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste etc. generated at domestic/household level;
x) "Jiribam Municipal Area" means the territorial area of the Jiribam Municipal Council as notified from time to time by the State Government;
y) "Inerts" are non-biodegradable, recyclable or combustible materials and includes non-recyclable fraction of construction and demolition waste, street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
z) "Informal waste collector" includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
aa) "Kangshi-gari" means the bell ringing vehicles provided by Municipality or its agents for door to door collection of municipal solid waste;

bb) "Leachate" means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;

cc) "Litter" means all refuse and includes any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these bye-laws, tends to create nuisance or danger to any person, animal, environment or public health, safety and welfare;

dd) "Littering" means causing, putting, burying, permitting or allowing litter in such a location that it falls, descends, blows, is washed, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blow, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any open or public place;

ee) "Owner" means any person who exercises the rights of an owner of anybuilding, or land or part thereof;

ff) "Occupier/occupant" means any person who is in occupation of or inpossession and includes any person who for the time being is using, anyland or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever;

gg) "Prescribed" means prescribed by SWM Rules and/or these bye-laws;

hh) "Processing" means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;

ii) "Public place" means any such place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not"

jj) "Recycling" means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products;

kk) "Recycler" means any person, from formal or informal sectors, who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste or assemblies or their components and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of Pollution Control Board;

ll) "Recyclable waste" means dry, segregated waste which can be transformed into a new product or raw material for producing new products;

mm) "Sanitary land filling " means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;

nn) "Sanitary worker" means a person employed by JMC/agency forcollecting or removing solid waste or cleansing the drains in JMC areas;

oo) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these bye-laws;

pp) "Segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

qq) "Storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;

rr) "User fee / Charges" means fees or charges imposed by JMC, throughgeneral or special order of the Competent Authority from time-to-time,on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid wastecollection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

ss) "Vacant Plot" means any land or open space belonging to a private party/person/Govt. agency that is not occupied;

tt) "Vermi composting" means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;

uu) "waste generator" means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defense establishments, which generate solid waste;

vv) "waste picker" means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood;

ww) "waste hierarchy" means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least;

2) The words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the prescribed rules.

CHAPTER II

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

4. Segregation and storage of solid waste at source:-

(1) It shall be necessary for all waste generators to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places regularly into three streams namely:-
 a) Biodegradable or wet waste,
 b) Non-biodegradable or dry waste
 c) Domestic hazardous waste and deposit it into covered waste bins, andhandover segregated waste to designated waste collectors as per the direction of JMC from time to time.

(2) Every bulk waste generator is to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places into three streams namely biodegradable or wet waste, non-biodegradable or dry waste and domestic hazardous waste in suitable bins and handover segregated waste to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centres through the authorized waste collection agency with paying the carrying charges specified by JMC from time to time.

(3) The colour of bins for storage of segregated waste shall be: green- for biodegradable waste, blue - for non-biodegradable or dry waste.

(4) The domestic hazardous waste like discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level shall be stored separately in a bag and be given to waste collector once a week.

(5) Sanitary waste as defined under the SWM Rules, 2016 to be wrapped in paper and handed over to waste collector once a week.

(6) The Jiribam Municipal Council shall bear the responsibility of collection and disposal of sanitary and domestic biomedical waste like expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used needles and syringes etc. to the nearest Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility or as prescribed by the Government or the Manipur Pollution Control Board (MPCB) .

(7) It will be the responsibility of the Jiribam Municipal Councilto provide adequate number of litter binsat commercial areas and all important public places such as places of worship, parks, bus-stand, railway station, etc. At each location two types of litter bins shall be provided; 'Green' for disposing wet wastes and 'Blue' for disposing dry waste.

(8) In commercial areas and important public places, litter bins shall be placed every 50 to 100 meters by the Jiribam Municipal Council. In other areas they shall be placed every 300 to 500 meters.
(9) Every street vendors and hawkers, will buy their own two dustbins for wet and dry waste disposal.
(10)It shall be the responsibility of the street vendors and hawkers to segregate waste into wet and dry and transfer the waste every day in a collection vehicle designated by the Council.
(11)Slaughter waste from meat, poultry and fish shops shall be stored separately in a bin and shall be collected in acollection vehicle designated by the Council and disposed appropriately.

CHAPTER III

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

5. Collection of Solid Waste:-

(1) Jiribam Municipal Councilshall be responsible for collection and composting of horticulture wastes from public parks and gardens. Tree leaves from trees on the roads and other public spaces shall also be collected and composted by the Council.
(2) In order to collect garbage from every house, area-wise specific time slot shall be set and published at conspicuous parts of that area JMC. Commonly, time for house to house garbage collection will be set from 6 am to 11 am. For collection of garbage from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, commonly the time shall be from 6 am to 10 AM.
(3) Jiribam Municipal Council shall bear the responsibility of collection and disposal of C&D waste generated from its own activities and activities of other government departments working in the municipal area.
(4) Arrangements shall be made for collection of residual solid waste from bulk waste generators, which are processing waste in-situ.
(5) Residual solid waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fishmarket shall be collected on day to day basis.
(6) Horticulture and garden waste shall be separately collected anddisposed of. One or two days in a week will be specified for this purpose.
(7) To make optimum use of bio-degradable waste from fruits and vegetablemarkets, meat and fish markets, bulk horticulture and garden waste andto minimize the cost of collection and transportation, such waste shall be processed or treated within the area where waste is generated.
(8) Waste generators shall be responsible to deposit their segregatedwaste to the Kangshi-gadi or other vehicle deployed by JMC or by thenotified authorized waste collector. Segregated waste from multi-storied buildings, housing complexes may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.
(9) In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or the vehicle, a3-Wheeler or smaller motorized vehicle with hydraulically operatedhopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments forcarrying wet and dry waste separately with a hooter, compatible withmobile transfer station shall be deployed or Twin bins shall be installed as per the requirement by the Council.

of each zone for the primary collection.

(11)C&D waste shall be collected once in a month whereas one may deposit or hand over the waste to the designated area as identified by the Council during any working day.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

1. **Storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points:-**

(1) Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to the locations specified by JMC for secondary storage of waste if require.

(2) Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers (of specifiedcolour) for separate storage of:(a) non-biodegradable or dry waste, (b) biodegradable or wet waste, (c) domestic hazardous waste.

(3) JMC on its own or through outsourcing agencies shall maintain thestorage facilities for solid waste in a manner that does not createunhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it.

(4) Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into accountquantities of waste generation in a given area and the density ofpopulation;

(5) JMC or its specified agency shall carry out washing and disinfection of allthe bins on a weekly basis.

2. **Recycling Centres for Dry Waste (Non-Biodegradable Waste)**

(1) JMC shall set up 'Recycling Centres' which shall be used forsegregation of dry waste received at Lamdeng facility or wherever specified by the concerned authority.

(2) There shall also be a provision for the households to directly depositor sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorized agents and/orauthorized waste dealers of JMC at these recycling centres at prenotifiedrates. A weighing scale and a counter shall be provided at each recycling unit for this purpose. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers will be entitled to retain sales realization thereof.

3. **Deposition Centre for specified Domestic Hazardous Waste**

(1) For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, a deposition centre will be set up at a suitable location for receiving the specified domestic hazardous waste or as per guidelines prescribed by the Government. Such facility shall notify the timing of receiving of such waste.

(2) JMC may also give the responsibility to its agency or concessionaire to collect domestic hazardous waste from all waste generators in segregated manner.

(3) Such waste shall be transported separately to the hazardous waste disposal facility set up by the Government

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

4. **Transportation of solid waste:-**

(1) Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered in such manner that the collected waste is not exposed to open environment.

(2) The storage facilities set up by JMC shall be attended daily for clearingwaste. The areas around the place where the bins or containers are kept shall also be cleaned.
(3) Collected segregated bio-degradable waste from residential and otherareas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants,biomethanation plants or any such other facilities in a covered manner.
(4) Wherever applicable, for bio-degradable waste, preference shall be givenforon-site processing of such waste.
(5) Collected non-bio-degradable waste shall be transported to the respective processing facilities or secondary storage facilities.
(6) Construction and Demolition Waste shall be transported as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
(7) JMC shall make arrangements for transportation of inerts in a proper manner. The street sweeping waste and removable drain silt shall be removed immediately after the work is over.
(8) The collection vehicles shall transport the waste directly to compost plant, waste to energy plant or any other site/plant designated by JMC.
(9) There should be no inter-mixing of waste from various sources during the transportation of waste.
(10)The services of street level collection and transportation of waste shall be provided every day including holidays.

CHAPTER VI

PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

5. Processing of solid waste:

(1) JMC shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board:-

a) to minimise transportation cost and environmental impacts, preference shall be given to decentralised processing such as biomethanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable waste;
b) through medium/large composting/bio-methanation plants atcentralised locations;
c) through waste to energy processes by refuse derived fuel forcombustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid wastebased power plants; and/or
d) through construction and demolition waste management plants.

(2) In waste to energy plant by direct incineration, absolute segregation shall be mandatory and be part of the terms and conditions of the relevant contracts.
(3) JMC shall ensure that recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile etc. go to authorized recyclers.

11. Other guidelines for processing of solid waste -

(1) JMC shall enforce processing of bio-degradable waste on site of generation of such waste through composting or bio-methanation, as far as possible, at localities, group housing societies,

markets, and institutions with more than 5000 sqm. areas, all hotels and restaurants, banquet halls and places of such nature. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of biodegradable waste generated by other waste generators as well.

(2) JMC shall enforce that markets dealing with vegetables, fruits, flowers, meat, poultry and fish waste while processing bio-degradable waste ensure hygienic conditions.

(3) JMC shall enforce processing of horticulture, parks and garden waste separately in the parks and gardens as far as possible.

(4) JMC shall involve communities in waste management and promote home composting, bio gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

CHAPTER VII
DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

6. Disposal of solid waste

(1) JMC shall undertake on its own or through any other agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains in a manner prescribed under SWM Rules and any other obligation imposed by any other law for the time being in force.

(2) Jiribam Municipal Councilshall earmark a specific area for the disposal of C&D waste at Solid Waste Processing Site, Chingdongleikei, Jiribam.

(3) Jiribam Municipal Council shall also ensure that inert waste collected from road sweepings, desilting of drains, digging of roads and public spaces for various activities etc. is collected and disposed in a time-bound manner at a specific site in Solid Waste Processing Site, Chingdongleikei, Jiribam. It can also use these wastes, if it deems appropriate, for filling of low-lying areas.

(4) Jiribam Municipal Council shall explore all opportunities for the gainful utilization of the C&D waste.

CHAPTER VIII
USER FEE AND LEVYING OF SPOT FINE / PENALTY

7. User fee for collection, transportation, disposal of solid waste:-

(1) User fee shall be fixed for providing services for garbage collection, transportation and disposal from waste generators by JMC. The rates of user fee are specified in Schedule-I.

(2) The user fee so fixed shall be collected from waste generators by JMC or the authorised agency or person as may be authorized by Executive Officer in this behalf.

(3) JMC shall prepare the database of all the waste generators for the purpose of levying user fee, and evolve appropriate mechanism for billing/collection/ recovery of user charges, within three months from the date of notification of these bye-laws. The database shall be updated regularly.

(4) JMC shall adopt different methods for collection of user fee including online payment.

(5) Special days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed for collection of user fee.

(6) The user fee mentioned in Schedule -I shall stand automatically increased by 5% per year with effect from 1st January of each successive year.

(7) The user fee shall be collected only by the institution/person authorized by the competent authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

8. Fine / Penalty for contravention of SWM Rules:-

(1) Whosoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions ofSWM Rules or these bye-laws shall be imposed with fine as mentioned in Schedule-II appended to these bye-laws and revise by the Council time to time as amended.
(2) In case of repeated contravention or non-compliance as mentioned inclause (a) above, fine amount for every such default shall be levied perday or month, as the case may be.
(3) The Executive Officer shall designate officers for levying fine or penalty by ageneral or special order in this behalf. The fine/penalty amount isspecified in Schedule-II.
(4) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule -II shall stand automaticallyincreased by 5% per year with effect from 1st January of each successiveyear.
(5) The fine shall be levied and collected on the spot by the designatedofficers. In case of non-payment of fine at the spot, the procedure forprosecution shall be initiated as prescribed by the Executive Officer.

CHAPTER IX

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

9. Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

(1) Prohibition of littering:
(a) Littering in any public place: No person shall litter in any public place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles. No person shall repair vehicles, wash/clean utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.
(b) Littering on any property: No person shall litter on any open or vacant property except in authorized private or public receptacles.
(c) Litter-throwing from vehicles: No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place.
(d) Litter from goods vehicles: No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent any load, contents or litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic island, playground, garden or other public place.
(e) Litter by owned/pet animals: it shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal including dog, cat etc. to promptly scoop/clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste preferably by their own sewage system.
(f) Disposal of waste in drain etc.: No person shall litter in any drain/river/open pond /water bodies.
(2) Burning of waste: Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at public places or at any private or public property is prohibited.

(3) "Clean Area": Every person shall endeavor that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including the footpath and open drain/gutter and kerb is free of any waste, either in solid or liquid form.

(5) For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where the permission from the Police department and/or from the JMC is required, it will be the responsibility of the organiser of the event or gathering to take permission from JMC minimum 7 working days prior to the date of event/function and shall themselves will make the arrangement for segregation and storage of waste at the place of event/function. The segregated waste shall be handed over to waste collector of the JMC. JMC can grant the permission for days, for weeks, for months or for one year. It shall charge a fees for holding the function/ event. In case of non-compliance, fine as per schedule I

(4) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit, as may be notified by the JMC, will be taken from the organiser, by the concerned zonal office for the duration of the event. This deposit will be refunded on the completion of the event after it is noted that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to designated sites. Thisdeposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does notcover any damage to property. In case the organisers of the event wishto avail of the services of the JMC for the cleaning, collection andtransport of waste generated as a result of that event, they must applyto the concerned Executive Officer of the JMC and pay thenecessary charges as may be fixed by the Competent Authority for thispurpose.

(5) Dumping of solid waste on vacant plot and depositing construction anddemolition waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by theJMC in the following manner:

a) The JMC may serve a notice on the owner/occupier of anypremises, requiring such owner / occupier to clear any waste onsuch premises in a manner and within a time specified in suchnotice.

b) If the person on whom the notice has been served fails to complywith the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shallbe liable to pay penalties as prescribed from time to time.

c) If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply withany requirements imposed by such notice, the JMC may-Enter on the premises and clear the waste; andRecover from the occupier the expenditure incurred inhaving done so.

(6) Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products andsanitary napkins and diapers:

(a) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plasticspackaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in themarket within the jurisdiction of JMC shall provide necessaryfinancial assistance to JMC for establishment of wastemanagement system. JMCmay also coordinate with theconcerned departments of Central Govt. and/or the Govt. of Manipur for implementation of this provision.

(b) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in suchpackaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place asystem to collect back the packaging waste generated due to theirproduction.

(c) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies ofsanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using allrecyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.

(d) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

10. RESPONSIBILITIES OF JMC:

(1) JMC shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring regular system of surface cleaning of all common streets / roads, public places, temporary settlements, slum areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, drains etc. by employing human resources and machines and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which JMC may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mechanism, apart from its own cleaning staff and vehicles. In addition, JMC shall identify all the commercial areas for carrying out sweeping twice a day.

(2) JMC or the authorized agency engaged by it shall provide and maintain sufficient number of community litter bins of sufficient size on public roads, in surroundings of bus stops, religious places, in commercial areas etc.

(3) JMC for the purpose of managing solid waste activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one ward officer in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc.

(4) The competent authority shall designate sufficiently senior Officer/s, preferably not below the rank of Sanitary Officer or equivalent to monitor the progress of segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.

(5) JMC shall create awareness and sensitization through Information,Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the wastegenerators and other stakeholders about the various provisions ofSWM Rules and these bye laws with special emphasis on user fee and fines/penalties.

(6) JMC shall encourage waste generators to treat wet waste at source.It may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption ofdecentralized technologies such as bio-methanation, composting etc. Incentives may be like awarding and recognizing the households, leikaiand institutions etc. by giving certificates, by publishing their names onrespective websites or rebate in property tax etc.

(7) JMC shall phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost inall parks, gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in otherplaces under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recyclinginitiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(8) JMC shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workersin waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgradetheir work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into theformal system of solid waste management.

(9) JMC shall ensure that the operator of a facility provides personalprotection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, handgloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce

(10)JMC shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of outsourced agency involved in collection, transport and handling of waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.

(11)In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to JMC immediately which shall review and issue instructions, if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

(12)**Regular checks:** The Executive Officer or any other officer authorised by him shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste to supervise compliance of various provisions of SWM Rules and these bye laws.

(13)JMC shall develop a public grievance redressal system (PGRS) by setting up of call centre at its head quarter. The PGRS may include SMS based service, mobile application or web based services or by installing a complaint box at the conspicuous area.

(14)Transparency and Public Accessibility: To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, JMC shall provide all necessary informationthrough its website.

(15)JMC shall perform all other duties mentioned in SWM Rules, whichhave not been specifically mentioned in these bye-laws.

CHAPTER-X
MISCELLANEOUS

11. If any doubt or difficulty arises in the interpretation or implementation ofthese bye- laws, the same shall be placed before the Executive Officer, JMC,whose decision in the matter shall be final
12. Co-ordination with Government Bodies: JMC shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these bye-laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies. In case of any difficulty matter shall be placed before Government of Manipur.
13. The competent authority may issue general or special orders from time to time for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and these bye-Laws.

SCHEDULE - I

14. JMCshall levy the following user fees for waste management:

S.No.	User's Category	Monthly user charge (in Rs.)
A.	**Residential**	
1	Residential House (per family/flat/house)	50.00
B.	**Non-residential**	
1.	Street Vendor	
	a) Without structure (roadside)	10
	b) With structure	10
2.	Eating joints, Restaurants, Cafes, Dhaba, Sweet Shop, coffee house etc	200
3.	Meat, Fish and Poultry Shops	150
4.	Other shops including paan shops	50
5.	Restaurant, Guest Houses, Hostel, Dharmshala's etc.	200
6.	a) Star hotel or equivalent hotel b) Unstarred hotel	1000 200
7.	Commercial offices, government offices, banks, insurance offices, coaching classes, educational institutions per unit	100
C.	**Health Services Institutes (except non-biomedical waste)**	

1.	Clinics, Dispensaries, Laboratories per unit	100
2.	Hospitals (upto 50 beds)	300
D.	**Others**	
1.	Religious Places	50
2.	Small scale industries, cottage units, workshops, petrol pumps (only non-hazardous waste), gas stations, Printing press, etc.	200
3.	Cold storage, godowns and storage areas where large amount of waste is generated, etc	200
4.	Marriage halls, Event halls, Exhibition and Fairs, etc.	200
5.	Non-compliance in approval from Council forevent by Marriage halls, Event halls, Exhibition andFairs etc.	500
6.	Others places/activity not marked as above	As decided by the Council in general or special order

15. JMC shall be empowered to levy fine from the households, owners or occupiers of the premises for non-abidance of the byelaws and for littering in public areas. The violation shall be recorded and the Council shall provide a slip to the violators to deposit the fine, within seven days of the violation, at an office/offices designated by JMC. The amount of fine shall be as follows:

S.No.	Offences & applicable to	Amount of fine/penalty (inRs)
1.	Littering on road/ streets/ public spaces	
2.	Spitting / Creating bathing nuisance	
3.	Open urination	200
4.	Open Defecation	100
5.	Washing vehicles	
6.	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the rule a) Residential b) Bulk generator	1st offence- Warning 2nd offence-500 Every subsequent Offence-200
7.	Failure to deal with sanitary waste in accordance with the Rule (Residential & non-residential) Failure to deal with horticulture waste and garden waste in accordance with the Rule (Residential & non-residential)	1stoffence- Warning 2nd offence-200 Every subsequent Offence-200
8.	Failure to deal with construction and demolition waste in accordance with the Rule	1stoffence- Warning 2nd offence-200 Every subsequent Offence-200
9.	Open burning of solid waste	1stoffence- Warning

		2nd offence-500 Every subsequent Offence-200
10.	- Organizing an event or gathering of more than one hundred person at any unlicensed place without following the prescribed procedure - For not cleaning up after public gathering/events within 4 hours	1st offence- 1000 Every subsequent Offence-2000
11.	Street vendor failing todeal with waste inaccordance with the Rule	1st offence- 50 2nd offence-100 Every subsequent Offence-200
12.	Selling or marketing of disposable products without a system of collecting back the packaging waste generated due to their production	1st offence- 500 2nd offence-1000 Every subsequent Offence-200
13.	Manufacturer and/or Brand owner and/or marketing companies - Failure to take measure in accordance with the Rule	1st Offence- 5000 Every subsequent Offence-200 per day

SCHEDULE - II
List of Biodegradable and Recyclable waste

Same as before

SCHEDULE - III
Specified – Domestic Hazardous Waste
Mentioned in the definition.

SCHEDULE-IV

a) "Bio-medical Waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps, including the categories mentioned in this Schedule;

Category	Type of Waste	Color & Type of Containers
YELLOW	**Human Anatomical Waste** *Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time).*	**Yellow coloured non-chlorinated Plastic Bags (having thickness equal to more than 50 µ)** **Note:** (i) Chemical waste (yellow-e) comprising of un-used, residual or date expired liquid chemicals including spent hypo of X-Ray, should be stored in yellowcontainer.
	Animal Anatomical Waste *Experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.*	
	Soiled Waste *Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.*	
	Discarded or Expired Medicine *Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.*	
	Chemical Waste *Chemicals used in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants.*	

	Chemical Liquid Waste *Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X - ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids , liquid from laboratories an d floor washings, cleaning, house - keeping and disinfecting activities etc.*	
	Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid, routine mask & gown.	
	Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste (Pre-treated) *Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures.*	
RED	***Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes without needles, fixed needle syringes with their needles cut, vaccutainers and gloves.***	**Red Coloured non - chlorinated Plastic Bags (having thickness equal to more than 50 μ) and Containers**
WHITE	**Waste Sharps including metals** ***Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps.***	**White Coloured translucent, puncture proof, leak proof, Temper Proof containers**
BLUE	***Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes.***	**Puncture proof, leak proof boxes or containers with blue coloured marking**

b) "General Waste" consists of all the waste other than bio-medical waste and which has not been in contact with any hazardous or infectious, chemical or biological secretions and does not includes any waste sharps. This waste consists of mainly:

1. News paper, paper and card boxes (dry waste);
2. Plastic water bottles (dry waste);
3. Aluminium cans of soft drinks (dry waste);
4. Packaging materials (dry waste);
5. Food Containers after emptying residual food (dry waste);
6. Organic / Bio-degradable waste - mostly food waste (wet waste);
7. Construction and Demolition wastes

These general wastes are further classified as dry wastes and wet wastes and should be collected separately.

c) "Other Wastes" consist of used electronic wastes, used batteries, and radio-active wastes which are not covered under biomedical wastes but have to be disposed as and when such wastes are generated as per the provisions laid down under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001, and Rules/guidelines under Atomic Energy Act, 1962, respectively.

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